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suggestion of tacking on colonial, Indian and other wars was made. The suggestion was intended to break the moral effect of the monument, and the manner in which it is proposed to carry it out has distinctly done so.

LET THE LAW BE VINDICATED.

No friend of law and order should object to the arrest of the leaders of the Homestead strikers on the charge of murder, provided this is followed, as it ought to be, by the arrest of those who are presumably responsible for the killing of the strikers. Without attempting to prejudice the case or apportion the responsibility for the recent tragic occurrence at Homestead, this much is certain: The laws have been violated and several persons killed. Among the killed were members of the Pinkerton force, and some of the workmen in the Carnegie mills. Somebody is responsible for this loss of life. Somebody was in the wrong, and in the eyes of the law is guilty of murder. Let us know who it was. The interests of justice and the welfare of society require that a thorough legal investigation should be made, the responsibility located where it belongs, and the penalty of the law enforced.

The Journal is not informed in regard to the law of Pennsylvania, but it is hardly possible there is any statute authorizing the arrest of the strikers for murder that would not equally authorize the arrest of the leader of the Pinkerton forces, or those who were directly instrumental in sending them to Homestead and bringing on the conflict which resulted in the killing of several persons. We do not undertake to assert that both sides are equally guilty, or to locate the guilt anywhere. We simply say that the investigation should not be one-sided. Both sides are equally amenable to the law, and both should be subjected to the same investigation. This is the way to get at the truth and vindicate the law.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIX AND SIXTEEN.

The testimony of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers before the House Homestead committee was to the effect that the lowest pay of common laborers was \$1.40 a day, and that the highest pay of skilled labor was \$15 a day. The average is said to be not far from \$2.75 a day, or \$16.50 a week. Last summer, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Blooming-iron Operatives of Great Britain, which has 25,000 members, testified before a parliamentary commission that the union wages in England ranged from 14 shillings (\$3.50) to 30 shillings (\$7.50) a week. The secretary further testified that the union had been laboring without success to have the minimum raised to \$7.50 for a week of six days. That is, while the average wages of men employed in the iron industry who belong to the Amalgamated Association is about \$16 per week in this country, that of the same kind of labor in England, enjoying whatever advantage may be derived from organization, does not exceed \$6 a week. There is a wide difference, when it comes to purchasing the necessities of life, between \$16 and \$6 a week—a fact which such men as Messrs. McLuckie and O'Donnell, of the Homestead workmen, seem to appreciate when they declare for protection, as they did in their testimony to the House committee. This is the fact which the industrial and business people of the country should not lose sight of, since high wages means a large consumption of all the products of industry, and particularly those of the farm. In view of such facts, it will be very absurd to array ourselves against the policy which sustains high wages because a few men in the iron and other industries have made large fortunes, as they have in European countries.

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

The cold figures of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1892, present a series of facts which refute a long list of free-trade theories, assumptions and predictions. These figures show that the foreign trade of the United States, during the last fiscal year, was the largest ever known, aggregating \$1,837,729,910, exclusive of coin and bullion. The foreign trade of 1890 and 1891 was to those years the largest on record, namely, \$1,648,139,003 for the former and \$1,737,897,004 for the latter. For the first time the exports of merchandise exceeded a billion dollars, being \$1,080,835,026. The largest value of our foreign trade during the period of a revenue tariff was in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1857, a few months before the general collapse due to a period in which the value of imports greatly exceeded that of exports. The aggregate foreign trade of that year was \$637,339,035, or about \$23.25 per capita. During the last fiscal year the foreign trade was equivalent to \$28.57 per capita. These figures refute the assumption that the McKinley law could curtail our foreign trade.

Another fact which these figures present, and which must astonish those who have accepted as truth the assertion that the McKinley law greatly increased the general duties, is that for the first time in the history of the country the value of merchandise imported free of duty is greater than that paying duties. The statistics show that during the year \$458,001,145 of our imports were admitted free of duty, while the value of foreign goods paying duty was only \$369,890,130. That is, \$5.88 per cent. of the imports during the last fiscal year were on the free list. In this connection another fact appears which will surprise those who have been led to believe that the percentage of duties is larger under the present law than ever before. As a matter of fact, sustained by the figures, the *ad valorem* percentage of duties collected on the imports of last year was smaller than for any year since the years of the Walker tariff, namely, 20.65 per cent. In 1880 the percentage of duties to the value of all imports was 29.63, and in 1890, 29.92. It is considerably less than it was estimated for the Mills bill.

Another important fact is the large

excess of the value of exports over imports and the consequent balance of trade in favor of the United States. During the fiscal year 1890 we sold the outside world \$68,689,591 worth of merchandise in excess of that which we purchased, and in 1891 it was only \$40,425,386. Last year the balance in our favor was \$202,944,342. During all the years of the Walker or revenue tariff, imports were largely in excess of exports, causing an adverse balance which it was necessary to discharge by shipments of coin. By this process, during these years all the great bulk of coin and bullion produced in the country was sent abroad, causing a scarcity of legal money. This year this large trade balance would have forced Europe to have shipped gold to us in large quantities to settle the balance had not our securities come back instead and our people gone abroad to spend money upon a scale which would have threatened the financial stability of most nations.

With such eloquent champions as are these figures in behalf of the McKinley law, it is no surprise that our friends, the enemy, desire to make the spook of a force bill the more prominent issue of the campaign.

The majority of the House, in refusing to concur in the Senate proposition to coin \$5,000,000 worth of silver sovereign pieces in aid of the world's fair, displayed the true Bourbon spirit. The intelligence of the country desires to make the fair the greatest exhibition of industry and art the world ever saw. If the plans of the managers can be carried out, that desire will be satisfied. Such a project appeals to the patriotism of every American who is large enough to see beyond State lines and can rise above sectional prejudices. So hostile were some Southern Democrats to the great undertaking that they devoted their time to pledging men to vote against this feasible scheme to prevent the enterprise from being cramped for lack of funds. The silver out of which it is proposed to make these souvenirs is so much dead property in the vaults of the treasury, it being in the form of worn fractional silver coin which will be there until receded. Nothing but the narrow spirit of Bourbonism, which adheres to the Democracy where it is strongest and where it exists in its natural condition, is shown by this action. There is yet a chance to save this important proposition in a conference committee, to which the bill will go; but if that fails it does not prevent the carrying out of the designs which will make the world's fair the brilliant success which its managers have planned. Still, it is anything but an encouraging indication to see men who demand large appropriations for local improvements unite to defeat an appropriation for an enterprise which appeals to the heart of every patriotic American.

The celebrated McGarran claim has at last passed both houses of Congress. The claimant is known in Washington as "Billy McGarran," and has been a familiar figure there for at least twenty-five years past. His claim involves the title to the New Idria quicksilver mines in California, and he has been prosecuting it before Congress for a full generation. McGarran was but a single individual and his opponents were a powerful and wealthy corporation, yet he never faltered in asserting the justice of his claim. His private resources were exhausted long ago, and for many years past it has been hard to tell how he lived and kept up appearances. He managed somehow, and no one ever saw him out of temper or out of form. He is a man of fine intelligence, excellent address, and, as might be supposed, of indomitable perseverance. His claim has been favorably reported on time and again by able committees of both houses, and, at different times, has passed one house or the other, but never both houses before. Its passage represents to him the triumph of a life-long struggle. It gives him the right to go before the Court of Claims, where he will doubtless be able to establish the justice of his claim if he lives long enough. The property in dispute is worth at least a million dollars, but during his long contest McGarran has made loans and incurred liabilities that will doubtless consume a good deal of it if he comes into possession.

From attacking the Fifty-first as a "Billion-dollar Congress" Democratic papers have begun to defend the present Congress against the same attack. As a matter of fact the appropriations of this Congress will exceed those of the last. The Chicago Herald says:

Why is the Fifty-second a billion Congress? Because it must be. Because the Republican predecessor committed the government to expenditures which must be met so long as the laws requiring them stand unrepealed, and there is a Republican Senate and a Republican President standing in the way of repeal. The Republican Fifty-first Congress committed the government to a billion scale of expenditure, either irrevocably or so far that retrenchment is impossible without the concurrence of both the Senate and the President.

So the Fifty-first Congress is to be held responsible for the extravagant appropriations of this Congress because the former set the pace, and this one had to keep up. It was very naughty for the Republicans to compel the Democrats to be extravagant by setting them a bad example. The Democratic party means to do right, but it is so easily led astray.

The President yesterday nominated George Shiras, of Pittsburgh, as associate justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Shiras is sixty-two years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the Ohio University and of Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh, and has practiced there all his life, having ranked for many years as one of the foremost lawyers in Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of fine presence, broad culture, and fully equal in all respects to the requirements of the Supreme Bench. He is a brother of Hon. O. P. Shiras, United States district judge of Iowa.

The Republican Legislature of Massachusetts enacted a law limiting the hours of labor for women in factories and work-shops to fifty-eight a week. Thereupon, without the asking of the employees, the mill managers at Fall River, employing twenty-five thousand

people, voted to pay the same wages for fifty-eight as for sixty hours, and raised piece-work 3½ per cent. Fall River is the largest cotton manufacturing town in this country. Has any one heard of an advance of wages in the largest cotton manufacturing city of England?

The average Englishman is thoroughly loyal at heart, but he likes to have his flag at royalty once in a while. It having come to light that Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, a German hanger-on of the royal family, was registered and voted in the recent parliamentary elections, the London Star says:

Royalties supported by the House of Commons should not be allowed to vote at all. They will only vote for men who will keep up their pensions. We disapprove a man who has received a little outdoor relief from the people or a little medical aid, but a royal prince who draws thousands a year is allowed to vote.

The inconsistency of this is that it attacks the corner-stone of the British system. If John Bull does not want a royal family he should get rid of it, but as long as he is willing to fight and die for it he should not object to letting its male members vote.

PROMINENT Democrats of North Carolina express alarm at the progress of the Alliance third-party movement and admit the possibility of the Republicans carrying the State next fall. General Henderson says: "We are going to have the hardest fight we have had since 1876. If the election were to come off to-day I fear we would lose the State." The Democrats carried the State in 1888 by 13,118, the vote for Harrison being 134,784 to 147,003 for Cleveland.

THAT representative British sheet, the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, bluntly remarks:

The Democratic party may rest assured that if England sympathetically could carry the election of Grover Cleveland in November, the White House would be theirs.

No doubt of it; and a great many people in this country are making a note of the fact, and will govern themselves accordingly.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Limited Practice.

"I suppose you perfectly understand curing hay?" asked the smart man.

"No," answered the country doctor, "my practice is limited to curing hayseeds."

Eighteen Inches of Steel.

Watts—I usually manage to swallow most of these newspaper stories, but when they tell of an Indian in New Mexico digging his way out of jail with two toothpicks, I weaken.

Potts—I guess you never saw a New Mexico toothpick.

A Cautious Druggist.

Juvenile Soda Clerk—Do you live here, mister?

Customer—Yes.

"Then you'll have to wait until the boss comes back from dinner. I ain't allowed to put up prescriptions 'cept for strangers that's traveling."

He Was Cleared.

The Deacon was hailed before the committee on the charge of using a short peck measure in his "huckstering" trips.

"Brethren," he admitted, "it ain't little short."

"But," continued the Deacon, "I ain't heaped it up till there is quite a peck, and if people think that they're getting a peck-and-a-half of paters for the price of a peck, it ain't none of my business, is it?"

Verdict for the defendant.

A NEW YORK paper records the fact that Mr. Joshua W. Copeland, a "prominent Democrat and retired business man," of Indianapolis, was the guest of Mr. Cleveland, of Buzzard's Bay, one day last week.

Mr. Copeland gave his host the gratifying assurance that the Indiana Democracy was solid for the ticket, and incidentally remarked that President Harrison had lost ground in his own State "largely through his narrowness in religious belief." Local inquiry concerning the identity of Mr. Copeland discloses the fact that he was quite a popular milliner in this city many years ago, since which time he has existed an obscurely so great that other "prominent Democrats," on being interrogated, express uncertainty as to his politics, and even a doubt that he lives. Mr. Cleveland should not allow himself to be too greatly buoyed up by unofficial reports from President Harrison's home.

This is the season of the year when boys who cannot swim will go in the water, and some of them get drowned, but the annual fatality seldom strikes so heavily in one place as upon the Maryland farmer, four of whose sons, all under sixteen, went into the river to bathe, got beyond their depth and lost their lives. Swimming is an art that all boys are anxious to acquire, and if their fathers would encourage the wish and give them instruction instead of forbidding them to go to the water, as is so often the case, fewer casualties would result.

Just because one woman has happened to lame herself permanently by closing a bureau drawer with her knee, newspaper editors are rising up to say that the use of the knee for the purpose is universal among women and that they are all likely to be lame if they do not reform. Woman is watched so closely in these progressive days that she has no chance to indulge even in small vices without being caught at it.

The appalling reform crank is at Saratoga with a little printed slip which he circulates among the teachers in convention begging them to pledge themselves to use phonetic spelling in their personal correspondence. Teachers encounter for much phonetic spelling in their school work to have a fondness for it, and the crank will probably make few converts among them.

An enterprising space-writer has been asking famous millionaires if it pays to be rich. Some of them confess that they are no happier than when they were poor, but no one is recorded as expressing a wish to get rid of his wealth and try poverty again. Their testimony will not go far to prevent the poor from coveting riches.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. What was the money circulation per capita for each year 1890? 2. After the demonetization of silver in 1873 was silver restored to full legal tender? 3. Was the demonetization of 1873 a strictly partisan act?

1. The official figures of the Treasury Department are: Per capita circulation in 1860, \$12.85; in 1870, \$17.50; in 1880, \$19.41; in 1890, \$22.82; in 1891, \$23.45. The circulation in 1860 was largely made up of State bank